cational Exhibition.

BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Courted Into Court.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—L'Arlesienne.

CARNEGIE HALL—3—Illustrated breature.

CASINO—8:15—Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

CHICKERING HALL—8—Commencement Exercises.

DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Wonder.

EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—Waxworks and Con-EMPIRE THEATRE 2 8:20 Under the Red Robe. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8:15 Tess of the D'Ur-

bervilles.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—Carmen.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—Never Again.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Prisoner of Zenda.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Rosemary.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from

Period Paris.
HOTT'S THEATRE—8:30—My Friend from India.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Bockspruence.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Serenade.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Gayest Manhattan.
LTCEUM THEATRE—2:15—8:18—The Mayflower.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—11 a. m.—Lecture

8:15—Concert.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—S:15—Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

WALLOORP—3:30—Rectial.

WALLACK'S—8:15—Miss Manhattan.

14TH STREET THEATRE—S:15—Sweet Inniscarra.

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#### Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price T. G. SELLEW.

The price is 50 cents, but you can first test it with a 10 cent still size. As a Catarrh cure Ely's Cream Balm has wenderful merit. All druggists.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is denied that the Powers con-template making Prince George of Greece Gov-ernor of Crete; British merchant vessels on the way to Crete were stopped by the blockading squadron.——Fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents has taken place in Santiage Province, Cuba. — An alloged plot against the French general commanding in Madagascar Is given as the cause of the exile of Ranavalona III to Reunion. — The South African Republic is taking steps to secure closer relations with Germany. — Much disappointment is felt in London at the treatment of the Arbitration Treaty in the United States Senate. — "London Truth" announces that the Duke of Leeds will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada in 1898.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. and the insurgents has taken place in Santias

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session, enate: A time for taking the vote on pe Senate: A time for taking the vote on pending amendments to the arbitration treaty was fixed. House: General debate on the tariff bil continued, the principal speakers being Messrs Grosvenor, Evans, Johnson and Walker for the bill, and Mr. McMillin in opposition.

DOMESTIC .- The Ways and Means Committee made important modifications in the provisions of the tariff bill relating to books and works of art. — The Greater New-York charter was passed to a third reading by the Senate, all the amendments offered being rejected. Messrs, Lauterbach, Quigg and Gibbs visited Governor Black, and found that he would not sign the Greater New-York Polics bill, while he favors the Raines law amendments.— The Mississippi River at Memphis is falling, and the Mississippi River at Menghils is failing, and the flood prospect is more encouraging. — Because of the Supreme Court's Transmissouri decision, several Western railroads withdrew from traffic assiciations. — Twenty-seven saflors rescued from the British ship Androsa were landed in Boston by the steamship Ontario. CITY.—The Sinking Fund Commission agreed to the transfer of part of Bronx Park for the

CITY.—The Sinking Fund Commission agreed to the transfer of part of Bronx Fark for the new Zoological Garden. — Justice Beekman granted to Mrs. Isabelle M. Barnes a decree of absolute divorce from her husband. Thurlow Weed Barnes. — Three ships grounded in the fog, the Saginaw and the Emily E. Johnson on the New-Jersey coast, and the Wandrian near Jones's Inlet, Long Island; no lives were lost and the damage was slight. — Stocks active at damage was slight. === Stocks active at small losses

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and slightly colder, Temperature yester-day: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 42; average,

# GOVERNOR BLACK'S VISITORS.

It is reported from Albany that Governor Black was waited upon yesterday by Messrs. Edward Lauterbach, president of the Republican County Committee; Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican National Committeeman for New-York, and Lemuel Ely Quigg, member of Congress and prospective Republican Candidate for Mayor of Greater New-York, with a view of influencing his action regarding Mr. Lauterbach's Police bill, the pending amendments to the Raines law and perhaps other legislation affecting the Greater New-York. These gentlemen are all active. enterprising and energetic Republican politicians, who make no secret of their belief in the machinery of party organization as the most efficient-if not, indeed, the only-instrumentality by which the reforms in municipal government which a majority of voters obviously desire can be put in operation. They differ in that respect most decidedly with the prominent and influential citizens of both parties who have just initiated the movement for an enrolment and organization of citizens irrespective of party affiliations in a Citizens' Union, whose sole object is to separate municipal government from party politics and party machinery and place the administration of municipal affairs in the hands of business men, who will conduct it on

purely business principles. The idea of reform entertained by the Governor's visitors is to correct the abuses which grew up under Democratic administration during the long period of that party's absolute power by a transferrence of control no less absolute to the party opposed to the Democratic upon principle and by habit, association and training. This is the logical deduction of politicians whose activities have been exclusively directed to the constant and strenuous struggle between the great parties, and whose habit of thought is consequently narrowed to that point of view. Abuses having grown up under the opposing party's rule, they say, and not without plausibility: "Turn that party out and put us in: the "only party that has always and everywhere "opposed these misusers of power. They are the "party of corruption and misgovernment; we. "as their lifelong, uncompromising opponents, "are logically the party of reform." That is the burden of their argument, and, as we say, it has plausibility, and is not without weight in the minds of ardent partisans or the large body of undiscriminating voters who base their political action upon habit and are not accustomed to at the shrine of Free Trade, but had not been think deeply as to causes or look far ahead into

It is not necessary to impute insincerity to these gentlemen when they contend that the only way to secure reforms and establish honest municipal government is to put the Republican party in control, and urge as a reason for special legislation that it will put into the hands of the party managers the machinery necessary to secure that control. It is quite possible that they may be sincere in their contention, though it must be confessed that the suggestion that the three gentlemen named are actuated by the sole motive of devotion to municipal reform or unselfish regard for the general welfare would be very likely to excite a smile in the circles where they are best known. But there are two excel-

consequences.

why the importunities of these gentlemen to have legislation at Albany shaped with a view to insuring Republican control of Greater New-York either by putting the election machinery in Republican hands through the police, or by making changes in the Excise law solely to meet the exigencies of the local situation-should be disregarded by the Governor.

In the first place, the belief is general that absolute Republican control of the Greater New-York under the existing party machinery would be no reform at all, but only a change of names and rulers under the same old system, with the same methods and practices that existed under Tammany. It would be a change of masters, not methods. The reasons for this belief need not be stated; they are patent to any one at all familiar with the history of local politics for the last dozen years. No matter what legislative device may be invoked, there is not in the minds of careful and experienced observers the remotest probability that a purely Republican campaign for the control of Greater New-York would be successful. In the second place, if there were any prospect of Republican success, the very effort in which these gentlemen are engaged to make it certain by special legislation in that behalf would have precisely the opposite effect in arousing a feeling of opposition that would insure defeat. No party, least of all the Republican, can afford to take the chances of smart practices in legislation. They invariably react upon the inventors.

The solicitude of the gentlemen named is not unnatural when the circumstances in which they are placed, the ends they have in view and the motives that inspire them are taken into account. But it would be a dark day for the Republican party in this county, in what will be the Greater New-York, and in the whole State, if their counsel were heeded or their advice followed.

#### AN IMPUDENT MASQUERADE.

There is now before the Legislature at Albany a particularly vicious scheme for private gain under the false pretence of public good. It is found in a bill introduced in the Assembly "by request"-no member of the Legislature was willing to father it-ostensibly intended to regulate the quality of crushed stone used in roadbuilding. Its chief provision is a prohibition of the use of stone containing more than 20 per cent of lime or magnesia. It is, of course, a private bill, drawn in the interest of one quarryman and against another. Copies of it are be ing circulated, printed in clever imitation of official copies with a specicus appeal for support, for the sake of good roads and the public health. A lurid picture is drawn of the way in which stone containing lime or magnesia "de-"stroys paint, bleyeles, wagons, furniture, etc. "and produces diseases of the skin and eyes, "often causing total blindness." There is no signature to this appeal, doubtless because no advo cate of good roads nor reputable physician could be found to sign it.

The thing is a job, pure and simple, and an iniquitous one. It would prevent the use of some of the very best roadmaking stone in exist ence. There are varieties of bluestone contain ing more than the forbidden amount which make ideal roads. They give off little dust, and what dust there is is innocuous. The stone, for the very reason that it does contain lime or magnesia, becomes bound or cemented together in a solid mass, like a sheet of concrete or asphalt. vet remains elastic and porous in a high degree It would be an uncommonly good thing if every mile of rural and suburban roads in the State could be built of exactly such stone as this bill is aimed against. There can surely be no data ger of so palpable a job getting through the Legislature. It has been referred to the Committee on General Laws, and will, it is to be hoped, never emerge. But as an attempt is being made to win favor for it by the pretence that it is in the interest of good roads, it may be well to emphasize the fact that the friends of good roads have no lot nor part in it, but, on the contrary, are vigorously opposed to it. The thing is impudently masquerading under a name to which it has no title.

# TARIFF CRITICISM.

There has been a vast deal of criticism regarding the Tariff bill which is of a kind to influence no one in the slightest degree. There is the criticism of men who started with the false assertion that they had reason to believe and did believe that the principles of McKiniey and of his party had been abandoned in the campaign, and that no tariff conforming to those principles would be offered. No criticism which exposes itself at the start as radically dishonest in me tive and spirit deserves any notice. Neither is there the least reason to give attention to the criticism of those who were known, before any tariff bill had been offered, to be certain to de nounce the measure as savagely as they could Men who set out with the belief that any protective duty whatever is necessarily a failure and a fraud, who tried to form a tariff of their own sort, made the most ignominious failure of the century, and passed a bill crammed with jobberies and robberies for the benefit of favored monopolies which has resulted in a big yearly deficit, are the men who were relieved by the people from the task of tariff-making last No-

Some hope has been expressed that sundry younger Democrats who are "tired of standing "around the grave of Calhoun and in their own "light" were about to do something of importance. They have succeeded in nominating Mr. Bailey, of Texas, for Speaker, against all the old-fashioned party leaders, thus making him the leader of the party in the House. Some of these individuals had actually declared for a duty on cotton and a duty on sugar, and, in general, against the Free-Trade theory that all raw material should be free. As it became the duty of Mr. Bailey and his associates in committee to formulate the Democratic objections to the and the Republicans of the town were sum-Dingley bill, it was supposed by some that he might base his criticism and opposition on new grounds. But the minority report has appeared, and is in every respect as melancholy an illustration of "standing around the grave of Calhoun" as ever was seen. All the objections and criticisms suggested are precisely those of the men who hold that economic thought died with Calhoun, that all the ideas which are worth having on the tariff question were enunciated by him, and that no past experience nor any conceivable array of facts can ever make a single Free-Trade theory less binding upon the souls of men.

A not improbable explanation is that the young leader from Texas found himself caught with a responsibility which he was not yet prepared to meet. He had stirred up the spirit of resistance against the Democracy which lives and dies able as yet to formulate the modifications which he could expect his followers to support. Instead he was obliged to seek the signatures of the old-fashioned Democrats on the committee, and in order to obtain them he was obliged to expurgate his report of every seatence or word which could offend the inflamed sensibilities of the most antiquated Free Trader. It is a pity for Mr. Bailey, because he lost a rare opportunity of showing whether the "new leaders" of De mocracy have any more sense than the old, who ran the party into defeat and disruption. But it

will crop out in the course of the debates, and will be felt in the voting on certain amendments. It is admitted by their foes that the Republicans of the House show no indication that they

is to be expected that the divergence of opinion

criticism above described. At the same time they are listening with great care to every suggestion or objection which can be supposed to be worthy of attention. It comes to light that they have made a number of changes already in the bill as first proposed. They affect several provisions of the tobacco and sugar schedules, and some changes in the woollens schedule have been agreed upon, particularly regarding roving and roping, rugs and mats, and carpets woven whole for rooms, and the emission of one paragraph as to cloakings. The Ways and Means Committee, moreover, has just agreed to make an important modification by restoring to the free list books and scientific apparatus which are not also made in this country, and works of art not imported for commercial purposes. It is not to be expected that a tariff bill will ever be framed which, in every detail and without any amendment, will meet the concurrent judgment of all who uphold its general object. But thus far no change of the pending bill has been seriously considered which affects in the least degree the protective character of the measure, or its fidelity in details to protective principles.

THE ORE POOL GOES. The disruption of the "Lake Superior Ore As sociation" is not the less an event of great and far-reaching importance because it has been for some time anticipated. About the middle of December, when the Carnegie lease of Mountain Iron and Rathbun mines from Mr. Rockefeller was announced, it was predicted that the iron ore pool and the steel rail pool would necessarily follow the billet pool. The rail pool went first because the contracts for ore made last year ran to April, 1897, and while there had been many meetings of ore producers without effect, it was still hoped by them that some agreement might be reached before April. But at the meet ing on Tuesday, at Cleveland, it was found impossible to reach an agreement to which all the interests would assent, and the Lake Superior Ore Association formally dissolved. A statement is published purporting to be by "the ore producers," which from its nature does not represent the views of all, directly declaring that "the failure of the ore men to get together is due entirely" to the Carnegie interest, which it asserts has "slowly absorbed all the large in-"terests on the Mesaba Range, and can therefore "afford to be independent, with an ultimate view of controlling the entire ore-producing proper

"ties in the Lake Superior country." To the public, which has an infinitely greater Interest in the lasting prosperity of the iron and steel industry and in the cheapening of products to consumers than in the profits of mine owners of the Northwest, it is not of great consequence whether one or another party caused the rupture. The fact of chief importance is that the rupture will put an end, for a time at least, to the agreement of mine-owners, by which from 65 cents to \$1.35 per ton was added to the cost of Bessemer ore from different mines. This combination served as the principal excuse for holding through 1896 prices of billets and rails from \$2 to \$4 higher than they had previously been made. With the rupture of the combina tion much lower prices for ore are certain, and the competition of different mining interests will tend powerfully to secure continued competition and to maintain low prices for the chief prod-

ucts of iron and steel. The "ore producers" statement is that the price of the standard Gogebie ore, such as that of the Norrie, was last year \$1 per ton, while standard Mesaba ore, such as that of the Fayal, was \$3.55 per ton, some mines ranging higher and others lower in each region. Since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal some of the largest producers. having competing interests in the Mesaba and also in other regions, have "been extremely urgent," says the statement, to "press down the price to the lowest possible limit, and proposed \$2.65 for the Norrie and \$2.40 for the Fayal." This would be a reduction averaging more than \$1 per ton, but on behalf of the smaller mines which might be closed by such prices it was contended that prices should be higher. Successive proposals were rejected, until a difference of only 10 cents was finally proposed as a compromise, Norrie at \$2.75 and Fayal at \$2.50 as a basis, but the opposing interests rejected this also. It is curious that the "ore producers" statement represents the Carnegle interest as striving to the utmost for higher prices and combination, and yet declares that the

rupture is due entirely to that interest. The upshot is that the cost of material for iron-making will be at least \$1 per ton lower this year than last to the furnaces supplied by the Lake region, and that will tend strongly to make practicable a lower range of prices for iron and steel products. The powerful combinations in that industry have been so numerous, and some of them have exercised their control so offensively, that the public is likely to regard with satisfaction an event tending to prevent revival of such combinations for some time to come,

# IT WAS OUR OX THIS TIME.

The old fable of the vicious bull and the mutilated ox has frequent application. Last year there was a bitter controversy over the "regularity" of the rival Republican organizations in Westehester County-a controversy which, by the way, will be recalled to the minds of the taxpayers when the bill of expenses for the several special terms of various courts comes up for liquidation. Nothing seems to have been definitely settled, except that to the minds of the "regulars" nothing could be so abominable or so subversive of true Republicanism as irregularity.

The time came round to prepare for the spring elections. In the town where the chief contestor and advocate of election by the courts instead of by the people lives, the little group of men who think themselves "the party" got together, named a list of delegates to the convention to no ninate candidates for town officers. moned to meet in primary and confirm the action. Well, it was a primary and not a ratification convention, and the "regular" ticket was snowed under in a regular, old-fashioned way. The convention which met soon after might have covered itself all over with glory by making firstclass nominations, but the members, under the excitement of unwonted victory, lost their heads and didn't act as wisely as they might have done. And here is where the fun began. The Democrats didn't nominate a satisfactory ticket, and so an independent ticket was put in the field.

Now, all Republicans in Westchester County had been told over and over again that independence was a cardinal political crime and rulnous to party success. But the "regulars" had been beaten, and this altered the conditions; so when the required one hundred names were signed to the petition for a third ticket it looked like a muster-roll of the regulars-the persistent opponents and denouncers of kickers and soreheads.

It was funny-or would have been had it not been a pretty sure precursor of Democratic victory. Some of the voters in Pelham are inquiring whether the oft-heard expression, "If you oppose ME you will help defeat your party," is a prophecy or a threat.

It is a precept coeval with the first mess of pottage that too many cooks spoil the broth, and too many admirals in command may make a mess of an expedition. There are enough now in the Greek waters to tangle up the politics of the peninsula and the archipelago like a school of whales in a herring net, leaving them tied in hard knots beyond extrication. It would have

been farmed out and put in charge of one competent commander, with power to bang away on his own responsibility, knocking over Turk or Gentile, as he saw fit, confining the obligation of the Powers to the detail of footing the bill.

#### Jam, brothers! Jam with care!

Mrs. Lease has returned to Wichita from her Eastern lecture tour, having shed her Populistic plumage and taken on a growing crop of Socialistic pin feathers, of which the ultimate hue and texture cannot yet be prefigured. She says that Socialism is the practice of Christianity, and that there is no hope for the masses until our social system is entirely reconstructed. She has in some degree reconstructed her own by cutting down her rhetorical practice and learning how to tool a bicycle, one of the best correctives known of too free a flow of words without wisdom, her besetting affliction at home and abroad since history became aware of her.

The disappearing view of Commissioner Parker's coattails as he scoots around the corner before the flying brick of Mayor Strong's dismissal, will be the most satisfactory view he has ever presented to his fellow-citizens, and ought to be registered for preservation by the kinetoscope.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society desires to enlist the school-children of the State in the movement to arrest the ruthless slaughter of birds that is now going on, largely in order to provide plumage for women's bonnets. But if the mothers continue to desire the plumage of birds for their bonnets, it won't do much good to convince the children that the practice is one to be condemned. The mothers are the persons to convince. Nevertheless, the idea of the society is laudable; for the children will be men and women some day, and it is to be hoped that they will be less thoughtless than their mothers in this respect.

It is agreeable to be assured by so astute an authority as the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the Populists in Congress form a part of the Democratic organization, and not the Democrats a part of the Populist.

The impact upon Altgeld of the Wattersonian boot is a rousing concussion, lifting that anarchical Chicagoan through a wide arc of space and depositing him outside of all Democratic breastworks. "He has done the party more damage," according to the editorial sage and veteran, than "the raw Nebraska boy," and there will be few to dispute the verdict. The most interesting fact about Altgeld is that he is now out of political business, and bids fair to stay so. He is an inviting object for kicks of retroactive intention, but has apparently no power for harm left in him.

The young Texan leader of the minority in Congress thunders in the index with something less than the gentleness of the sucking dove. However, he has not smashed anything yet, nor opposed any insurmountable obstacle to necessary legislation, and it is just possible that his power to do this will not be equal to his evident

When Turkey, in direct violation of treaty, began constructing fortifications at and around Prevesa, the Russian Government looked on unmoved, complacent and benign. Now that Greece, not in violation of treaty, sends some warships to the Gulf of Arta, uneasiress is felt at St. Petersburg. Truly, Codlin's the friend, not Short!

#### PERSONAL.

"The New-Haven Palladium" gives currency to he rumor that some Yale graduates want to have a chair of athletics established in the University, with Walter Camp to fill it.

Cecil Rhodes, who left London recently for Paris, will, it is stated, on leaving that city visit Spain and Holland, returning to London about the end of the present month. If, on his return from the Continent, Mr. Rhodes finds that he is not required by the committee, he will leave by the ordinary mail route for South Africa for the purpose of taking his seat in the Cape Parliament, reaching Cape Town some time during April.

John Parshall, who has just died in Indianapolis, was a member of the Alexander expedition sent to Salt Lake City to force Brigham Young to evac uate his office and allow the successor whom President Euchanan had appointed to take his seat. He dent Ruchanan had appointed to take his seat. He was the driver of one of the ammunition wagons, and with his own hands burst open an tron gate which was preventing the entrance of the army into the Mormon caultal. He was also one of the six men who disposed of the body of John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of Abraham Lincoln. He attended the performance at Ford's Theatre, saw the fatal shot fired, and was one of the soldiers who pursued the assussin through the wings to the stage door. When the actor-murderer was finally shot and taken, Parshall was one of the six men who were deputed to dispose of his remains in such a manner that the accret of their resting place should never be known.

Alphonse Bertillon, of France, who invented the Hertillon system of measuring convicts, advocates the exemption from direct taxation of every fam sily in which there are three children, and the imposition of an extra tax of 20 per cent upon all those not thus provided, thus preventing the Treasury from losing any part of its present revenue and at the same time establishing a distinction between men to whom the Nation's interests are dear and men who consider them not at all.

The Department of New-Hampshire will present the name of John C. Linehan for the office of Com-mander-In-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the next Grand Encampment, to be hell in Buffa-lo the last week in August.

The presentation at Court of Lady Sybil Primrose, the eldest daughter of Lord Rosebery, has been postponed until next reason, when her seem will also be presented. Lady Sybil is graceful an eharming, and bas keen literary tastes. The duspresentation will be made by their grandmothe the Duchess of Cleveland. Lord Rosebery's two hers been quiety and sensibly brough een postponed until next season, when her sister ighters have been quietly and sensibly brought and are in every way delightfully natural girls; a long time they lived at Dieppe with a govess, known only as the Misses Primrose, and no there guessed that they were the daughters in English nobleman, who had been Prime Minrand won the Derby.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Thomas Ewing Moore, the United States commercial agent at Weimar, Germany, says that loco-motion by means of electricity is gradually gaining ground in Europe, though not to the same extenis in this country. In mileage of electric railways Germany stands first. Then follow France, Great Britain and Ireland, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Servia, Russia, Belgium and Spain in the or-der named. Of the III lines operated in Europe in 1895, 91 were worked on the overhead surfac tem, 12 on the underground system and 8 by means of accumulators. In Germany alone the capital invested is \$21,800,000. It is estimated that the number of new lines to be established this year in Europe will exceed those established in 1895. The city of Berlin, which now has only horse tramways and omnibuses, will soon introduce electric tramways, The electric tramway systems of Hamburg and Leipsic are nearly completed.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who had a very thrifty wife, was fond of telling a story of his bailiff, who had been ordered by her ladyship to procure a sow of a particular description. The bailiff one day burst into the dining-room at Wimpole, then full of company, and proclaimed in high glee: "I have been at Royston Fair, My Lady, and I have got a sow exactly of Your Ladyship's size." (Pick Med'in.

Dr. W. E. Gerrish, of Seymour, Ind., has applied to Harvard University for a scholarship for his son, under the provisions of a legacy left to the college by William Pennoyer, an English merchant who wa interested in fitting out the Mayflower. He left \$1,300 to Harvard, and directed that among other things the income of this sum was to be expended in two scholarships, to be always at the disposal of descendants of the testator. Young Gerrish is a lineal descendant of William Pennoyer on his mother's side.

Why He Left.—'It is hard to live in exile," said he distinguished-looking European, "but there was the distinguished the course of the course of course.

"How did you come to leave your native land?"

"The Emperor desired to study music, and I was selected as his teacher."

"That was an honor."

"Is, But it was a great embarrassment. If I could not show superior knowledge I would have been regarded as unfit for the place."

"Of course."

"Of course."
"And if I assumed to know more about it than hidd he was likely to have me arrested for leze majesty."—(Wishington Star.

"The San Francisco Wave" tells a story of judge on the Pacific Coast, noted for his tendency to have been moved in the least by the kinds of simplified matters if the business could have explain things to his juries, who expressed in a

recent case his own ideas with such force that he thought it almost unnecessary for the jurors to leave the box. They did leave it, however, were out hours. Inquiring the trouble, the judge was told one of the twelve was standing out against the eleven. He summoned the jury and rebuked the recalcitrant sharply. "Your Honor," said the juror, "may I say a word?" "Yes, sir," said the indignant judge; "what have you to say?" "Well, what I wanted to say is, I'm the only fellow that's

Employer (kindly)-You are becoming very round-houldered, Mc, Fendig. shouldered, Mr. Fendig.

Bookkeeper (with hopes of an extra holiday)—
Yes, sir, I fear that I am.
Employer (solicitously)—Hadn't you better raise
your handle-bar a couple of inches? When I passed
you on the road last Sunday I thought you were
riding a bit too much like a scorcher for either
health or comfort.—(Cycle.

"The Buffalo Expresa" tells a good story of a Buffalo man whose first name is John, and who has the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance with Senator Mark Hanna. Not long ago he was in Washington and called on the genial Ohioan. "How do you do, John?" said Mr. Hanna, cordially extending his hand. "I'm glad to see "I'm very well," replied the Buffalonian, and I would like to add right at the outset that I have not called on you to bespeak your influence in getting any political appointment, either for myself or any friend." A broad smile of relief passed over the Senator's face, and, grasping the hand of his friend a second time, he shook it more heartily than before, exclaiming with unfeigned earnestness: "Johnny, Johnny, I'm - glad to see you!"

Apropos of extravagant education, there is no more utter waste, whether in board schools or these of higher class, than essay-writing by children. A poultry paper quotes a little boy's effort on that subject. "Geece is a nasty anamal, for they will jump up your back and beat you with their feathers," writes this budding literary genius, and "the turkese is a large kind of hen." This may be an extreme instance, but it furnishes the text for an essay on "Geece" of quite another kind.—(London Sketch.

Mrs. Skrimper—One can never believe ene-half that is said in advertisements. Blasfold & Tating had an advertisement in yesterday's paper, saying that everything was marked down.

Mrs. Bargainhunter—Yes. I saw it.
Mrs. Skrimper—Well, it was false. I bought two postage-stamps there this morning, and I had to pay as much as ever for them.—(Boston Transcript.

"The London Spectator" tells a story about a hotel at Portsalon, on Lough Swilly, in the North of Ireland, which a gentleman of the neighborhood built some years ago. Excursions from Derry used to mean heavy trade for the nearest public-house and the publican violently opposed the grant of a spirit license to the hotel. Nevertheless, the Grand Jury granted it. At an indignation meeting the injured man was heard declaiming; "Let the bloody Protestant alone, boys! Wait till he gets to hellhe'll find no Orange majority there!"

"I have been troubled with insomnia for the last two or three nights," said Wallace.
"Nothing dangerous in that," said Ferry, who was trying to think at that moment what it was his wife wanted him to bring home. "I wouldn't lose any sleep over it, if I were you."—(Cincinnati En-quirer.

#### GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC ESTABLISHING CLOSER RELATIONS.

Berlin, March 24.- The "National Zeltung," an in spired organ, publishes an article on the Transvaul situation, in which it says that, in view of the fact that Great Britain is sending reinforcements of troops to South Africa, Germany will watch declopments with the closest interest.

Pretoria, March 24.-Dr. W. J. Leyds, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, has been ap State of the South African Republic, has been appointed to succeed the late Jonkheer Reclaerts van Blokland, as Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European Governments. The new Minister will have his headquarters at The Hague, and it is understood that he will institute a pro-German policy.

The Transvaal Government has suppressed the publication of "The Johannesburg Star," the leading newspaper in the Rand, in consequence of that journal's criticisms of the administration.

### ALLEGED PLOT IN MADAGASCAR.

REASONS GIVEN FOR THE EXILE OF QUEEN RANAVALONA III TO REUNION.

London, March 24 .- A dispatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, says that advices received there from Tamatave, Madagascar, state that the discovery of a plot against the life of General Gallient, com-manding the French troops in Madagascar, was the main cause of the recent exile of Ranavalona III, Queen of Madagascar, to the Island of As the result of an investigation into the spiracy, which is still in progress, a number of ar spiracy, which is still in progress, a number of ar-rests have been made and more will follow. It is said that the missionaries are implicated in the plot. The French officials have searched the Sliver Palace, where they found the sum of 700,000 francs, together with a number of secret papers connected with a scheme for the intervention of foreigners in the rebellion.

# RECORDS OF THE PILGRIMS.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD FOR THE UNITED STATES

London, March 24.-A petition presented by Mr Bayard, United States Ambassador, on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States, will be heard at St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow by the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Thomas H. Tristram, Q. C. The petition asks for the custody of the manuscript deposited in the library of Fulham Palace containing the records of the early history of the Filigrim Fathers and their voyage to America in the Mayflower.

# MISHAPS TO OCEAN STEAMERS.

London, March 24.-The North German Lloyd steamer Havel, Captain Christoffers, which from New-York March 16 for Bremen and arrived at Southampton to-day, reports that on March 2), in latitude 45 degrees norm, longitude 41 degrees west, she passed the British steamer Norna, Captain Greig, from West Hartlepool March 4 for Delaware west, she passed the Brills steamer Norna, Captain Greig, from West Hartlepool March 4 for Delaware Breakwater and Baltimore. The Norna's shaft was broken and she asked to be taken in tow. Owing to a snort supply of coal the Havel could not render the desired assistance, but informed a passing tank steamer of the Norna's mishap.

The British steamer Velleda, Captain Hocken, from New-Orleans Fabruary 23 for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day in tow of the steamer Victorian. The Victorian sailed from Liverpool last Saturday for Boston.

The British steamer Murcia, Captain Ross, from The Victish steamer Murcia, Captain Ross, from

aturday for Boston.
The British steamer Murcia. Captain Ross, from averpool February 21, via Queenstown February 25, on St. Michaels March 13, for Savannah, has returned to St. Michaels, leaking and with her pumps

REFORM IN ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW. London, March 24.- In the House of Commons to day Edward H. Pickersgill Liberal, member for the southwest division of Bethnal Green, me the second reading of the bill to create a crim court of appeal. In support of the bill Mr. Pickersgill commented upon the present law, which was extremely unjust. In cases where innocen-

persons were condomned to imprisonment or other

forms of punishment a secret inquiry into their cases by the Home Office was their only remedy, as a new public trial was impossible. Under the present law also, he said, grossly divergent sen-tences were imposed by different judges for the same offence. same offence.

Sir W. M. Reilly, Home Secretary, speaking on behalf of the Government, admitted that the consensus of public opinion was in favor of some alteration of the law as it exists at present. He was not opposed to the second reading of the bill, but at the same time he thought that legislation in that direction ought to be initiated by the government.

ernment.

Mr. Pickersgill's motion for the second r
of the bill was carried by a vote of 129 to 85.

#### A COTTON FIRM IN TROUBLE, Liverpool, March 24.-It is reported that a large

cotton firm of this city is in financial straits and has been obliged to suspend business. The name of the embarrassed concern is not announced. TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

London, March 24.-Mr. Labouchere's "Truth" learns that the Duke of Leeds will be appointed to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, the latter returning to England in 1898. GENERAL POLAVIEJA'S SUCCESSOR.

Madrid, March 24.-Captain-General Primo de R!vera, who has been appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands to succeed General Polavieja, took leave of the Queen Regent to-day and will start for Manila on March 26.

A MUSICAL PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, March 24.-A musical programme under the direction of Professor Henry Wolfsohn, of New-York, was given at the Executive Mansion to-night, before an invited audience, comprising he members of the Cabinet and the women of their families. President and Mrs. McKtnley also invited Colonel John Hay and Mrs. McKinley also and Mrs. Horace Porter, Senator Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Horace Porter, Senator Elkins, Senator Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mrs. Senator Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Boardman and Mrs. Phelps. Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Herrick A most enjoyable evening was passed. The musicians who appeared were Miss Vicet.

### MUSIC.

THE AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

It was a thoroughly delightful concert which the American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Sam Franko, gave in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The motive which prompted the establishment of these concerts was laudable The intention was to show that the rule concerning the performance of the best order of orchestral music which has obtained in New-York during the fifty-odd years in which the city has enjoyed regular concerts of such music was no longer of necessity operative. Frankly stated, the rule was that only German musicians could meet the demands of the art. Mr. Franko's demonstration, begun last year, was successful only in part, for at the outset he was confronted by the fact that though the children of German musicians have followed their parents into the profession and are numerous enough to make a good showing on the stage, and talented enough in certain departments to do all that the art asked of them, they have not taken to such instruments as the oboe, French horn, bassoon, etc., which, however essential to orchestral music, do not afford a livelihood according to American notions. Consequently he has been obliged to depend on the help of German musicians to a considerable extent in his orchestra, and has

had, moreover, to contend with a popular indiffer-

ence to his patriotic idea which must have taught

him and all his associates that the love of music

in New-York knows nothing of nationality. In

view of an extremely interesting and at the same

time lovely demonstration made in yesterday's con-

cert, the chief lesson of the concerts given hereto-

fore may be accepted with equanimity.

At this concert Mr. Franko produced produced a novelty which may be said to point the way to a field of music, which ought at least to provide a useful activity to the American Symphony Orchestra. The novelty has lived considerably over a century in musical literature, but is nevertheless as fresh and dewy as anything that can be conceived. It is a symphony in A major, by Mozart, one written in 1774, and by all accounts on of the favorite works of its composer. It is written for strings, oboes and horns, and in order that his audience should hear it as it used to sound in the days of the composer, Mr. Franko reduced his orchestra to last century proportions. The result was charming in the highest degree, and in the minds of the musicians inclined to be critical left only a wish that the change in the oboe tone which Mr. Eller has introduced-a change which has often met with deserved praise in more modern musichad not resulted in a disturbance of the tonal balance and the instrumental color native to Mozart's music. The music of the symphony is delicious, and there can scarcely be a musician or lover of music who heard it yesterday who will not earnestly wish for a repetition of it. There is much music in existence of the same kind which has been crowded into the background by the modern tendencies in the art and whose preservation might be made the plous duty of this orchestra. as the preservation of the church music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has been made the mission of the Musical Art Society.

The symphony was the second number of the programme. Before it came Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture, and after it Grieg's concerto for planoforte, played by Mr. Paolo Gallico, nanuscript ballet suite by Mr. Henry K. Hadley, The vivacious and sparkling overture calls for no comment: neither does the concerto, beyond a note on its performance, which was highly creditable, on the whole, to Mr. Gallico, who provided a delightful sensation by the rhythmical incisiveness, energy and clearness which marked his playing of the first movement in especial. Mr. Hadley is an American, who is in charge of the musical instruction at St. Paul's School in Garden City. suite has been played heretofore at one of the concerts of the Manuscript Society. It is a bright bit of music, which might easily help to make the fortune of an opera surrounded with the usual show of scenery and dancers. In a concert-room however, it suffers from the circumstance, which is forced upon the attention, that it is instrumentally overdressed. The fault is a common one with young musicians, and one that is more quickly and And so it is only fair to the composer to accept it with a tribute to its genuine musical worth and as an earnest effort of better things which are to be expected in the future.

#### AT THE OPERA. By a heroic excision of everything in the third

et that preceded the awakening of Brinnhilde in Wagner's "Slegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, Mme. Nordica (who sang the part of the heroine for the first time in New-York) was enabled to begin her performance at a few minutes later than half after 10. Mayhap there were many in the audience who were grateful, for those who had come simply to hear her may have winds and forego the beautiful Erda music, but for the lovers of Wagner's drama it must have been disappointing; however, Herr Stehmann's Wotan, though tuneful always, was not particularly edifying in the earlier scenes, and it was easy o spare him for the sake of the new acquaintance Mme. Nordica's impersonation of Brunnhilde proved to be a most eloquent certificate of the earnestness, onscientiousness and zeal with which she has devoted herself to the study of Wagner's music during the last three years. That her voice would fill all the requirements of the rôle as they have been exhibited to the people of New-York in seasons that are past was scarcely to be expected, but there were few of such deficiencies which she did not make good by her devotion to an ideal that was at once intelligent and pulsating with life. And in consequence the drama had a most exciting close as good as the beginning which Herr Kraus worked up to a fine climax, though he was obviously in poor voice, and could not help exhibiting his awkwardness of pose and action, which is the chief obstacle in the way of his success at present; an obstacle which time and training ought to re-

MR. DEPEWS DINNER FOR MR. THOMSON. Chauncey M. Depew gave a dinner on Monday night in honor of Frank Thomson, the recently elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Those present, besides Mr. Thomson and Mr. Deew, were William K. Vanderbilt, the Duke de Morny, H. McKay Twombly, Dr. W. Seward Webb. E. B. Thomas, Colonel J. J. McCook, General Horace Porter, Samuel Sloan, W. Bayard Cutting, Henry B. Hyde, Louis Fitzgerald, J. W. Alexander, S. D. Babcock, J. V. Parker, D. O. Mills, J. A. Burden, E. J. Berwind, Lloyd Brice, John A. Stewart, George Bowdoin, Charles Lanier and Charles R. Flint. The dinner was a social one, and was projected some time ago. Coming, however, as it did, on the day when the important ruling in the Transmissouri Freight Association case had just been announced, of course this question of so much moment to railroads came up for discussion. Nearly all of those present were either executive officer of railroads or interested directly in railroads. The question was argued freely, and the unanimous opinion seemed to be that any interpretation of the ruling as affecting the Joint Traffic Association was wrong, and that it should be combatted at cace. Mr. Depew was better yesterday, and the inflam-mation in his eye had almost entirely disappeared. He expects to be at his office by the first part of next week.

# MR. PALMER GOES TO CHICAGO.

A. M. Palmer left town yesterday for Chicago He has been here for a week or ten days, and then has been a large amount of speculation as to the purpose of his visit. The statement that he came to attend the dinner of the American Dramatists Club last Saturday night was not regarded as sufficient by some, and it was asserted that his res object was to promote the interests of a theatrical syndicate to rival the one headed by Messrs, Hayman and Frohman. It was also asserted as a maiter of much importance that Mr. Palmer had had a conference with H. C. Miner, the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and it has therefore been inferred that there is a chance of his becoming the manager of that house, of the direction of which it is generally understood Mr. Miner wishes to be re-lieved. The fact seems to be that if Mr. Palmer had any deep and significant purpose in his short visit to New-York he has kept it pretty well to him-self.

"The Wonder" has been received with so mut favor at Daly's Theatre that Mr. Daly has decided to give more performances of it than he at first is-tended. It will, therefore, replace "The Magstrate" at the performances which had been set down for that play. "The Magistrate" was to be given to-morrow night. The substitution will give three more performances of "The Wonder" this week, namely, to-night, to-morrow night and Saturday night. "The Geisha" will be given on Saturday afternoon. There is obviously no doubt new that "The Wonder" will be continued prosperously on the nights of the week allotted to Miss Rehas's appearances till April 3, for which date "The Tempest" is announced.